

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.39

RECORDED

INDEXED

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ APR 2 1934 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Trees and Plants *for New England*



C. W. ATWATER & SON

"The Agawam Nurseries"

AGAWAM, MASS.

A Descriptive List
of
Trees and Hardy Plants

Suitable for Planting in This
Section of New England

C. W. ATWATER & SON
"The Agawam Nurseries"
Agawam, Mass.



MAIN NURSERY: *Corner of South and Suffield Streets*

Remarks

IN THIS catalog we make no claims to a complete list of nursery stock, but have endeavored to give a brief and accurate description of the varieties of Trees and Plants best suited to this section.

Most of these are well known and thoroughly tested sorts, including also more recent introductions that have proved their worth and some novelties that promise to be real acquisitions.

In describing our Trees and Shrubs we have, for the most part, used the common, rather than the botanical, name, except where the botanical name is so well known as to be, practically, the common name.

In Perennials we have done the reverse, giving preference to the botanical name, with the common name, if well known, following in parentheses.

It is our especial aim to send out only stock that has been well grown, carefully dug, and properly handled, thus securing the best results to our customers.

Though the larger part of our business is done through salesmen, we also solicit orders by mail and welcome those who prefer to buy direct at the Nursery.

As we do not issue a new catalog annually, we cannot print prices, since these vary from year to year, but we are always glad to answer inquiries and quote prices on any stock in our list.

Plain directions for planting will be sent with each order, and any stock that fails to live through the first summer will be replaced without charge, provided it was properly set out and cared for.

We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but mistakes are possible with everybody. Should any such occur, we agree to replace the stock with the true variety, as originally ordered, or to refund the purchase price, but are not to be held liable for more than the original price.

Plans and Planting. We are prepared to furnish designs for plantings of ornamental trees and shrubs, either for the small city or town lot or for more extensive grounds. Mr. Harold C. Atwater, of our firm, studied Landscape work at Cornell University and has also had a practical experience of over twenty years in this line. We shall be pleased to assist any of our customers who wish to consult us on this subject.

Within easy trucking distance of the Nursery we can, if desired, attend to the setting out of stock purchased from us. For this service a reasonable charge will be made.

Location. Our main Nursery is situated at the corner of South and Suffield Streets, Agawam, about five miles southwest of Springfield, Mass., and three-fourths mile west of the main West Side auto route between Springfield and Hartford. We also have a branch field, used mostly for growing Evergreens, on the lower part of Main Street, Agawam.

Visitors are welcome and we are glad to have them inspect our Nursery, but **No Business Will Be Transacted on Sunday.**

We solicit your orders and assure you that we shall do all in our power to fill them to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER & SON.

Evergreen Trees

All varieties of Evergreens can be planted in the spring, from the time the frost is out of the ground until the middle of May or later. Many kinds can be moved with equal safety the last of August and up to the middle of September. Late fall planting is much more uncertain, though Spruces and some Pines can often be moved with fair success almost to the time of the ground freezing.

We have indicated the average height, in feet, of the trees at maturity by figures right after the name, but it should be borne in mind that most Evergreens can be dwarfed and kept to any size desired by pruning at the proper time. Thus the Hemlock or Norway Spruce, both trees that grow to a large size, can be trained in hedge form only three or four feet high.

Practically all of our Arbor Vitae, Hemlocks, and Retinosporas, and some varieties of Junipers, are sheared specimens, much more compact and desirable than the untrimmed trees.

ARBOR VITAE. All Arbor Vitae have flat, fern-like foliage, but differ greatly in size, shape, and color of the foliage.

American, 20'-25'. An erect, cone-shaped tree, with dense, light green foliage which changes to a bronzy green in winter. A rapid grower and desirable.

Compacta, 2'-3'. Dwarf, with dense, round head; should not be planted in exposed situations.

Douglas Golden, 10'-15'. Broadly pyramidal in shape; dense, bushy growth; foliage tipped yellow. We consider this the best of the golden-tipped Arbor Vitae.



ARBOR VITAE GLOBOSA



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

Globosa, 2'-3'. Forms a dense, low head of green close to the ground. Very hardy and probably the best globe-shaped Arbor Vitae.

A G A W A M , M A S S .

Pyramidalis, 15'-25'. Of slender, upright, compact growth, with glossy green foliage that holds its color well in the winter. A fine variety, especially desirable for its formal effect.

Siberian, 12'-15'. Rather slow growth, broadly pyramidal shape; handsome dark green foliage that holds its color well in winter. One of the best.

Vervaveana, 8'-12'. Broad cone shaped; a good grower with light green foliage, often with golden shading. Very hardy.

FIR. Concolor (Silver Fir of Colorado), 60'-80'. Tree of graceful, upright, symmetrical growth, with beautiful glaucous needles, silvery on the underside. One of our finest evergreens.



DOUGLAS FIR

Douglas, 70'-80'. Of fairly rapid growth with soft, delicate foliage, often with a distinct bluish shade. One of the best for planting in shady places.

Fraser, 20'-25'. Compact, pyramidal growth, with glossy dark green needles, bluish white on the underside and very fragrant.

Veitch's, 60'-80'. Of Japanese origin; rather broad, conical shape, with very handsome dark green foliage.

HEMLOCK. Canadian, 70'-80'. Our native variety, beautiful and distinct from all other trees. Stands shearing well and is valuable for foundation planting. Will grow in the shade but should not be planted in places badly exposed to winter winds.

Carolina, 35'-45'. A variety of slower growth, finer foliage, and drooping branches. Beautiful and graceful, but should be planted in a rather sheltered location.

JUNIPER. Chinese, 15'-20'. Tall, columnar shape, with handsome grayish green foliage. A rapid grower and very hardy.

Communis, 2'-4'. A spreading, vase-shaped form, with spiny, dusty green foliage.

Excelsa Stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper), 4'-5'. Of dense, compact growth; roundish, conical shape, with handsome bluish green foliage.



JUNIPER PFITZERIANA

Pfitzeriana, 6'-8'. Of spreading, irregular form, with attractive gray green foliage. Very hardy and thrives in nearly all locations. Can be kept small by shearing if desired. A very valuable variety.

Sabina, 3'-4'. A low growing, spreading form; fan shaped when young, saucer shaped as it becomes older. Dense dark green foliage.



JUNIPER SUECICA
(*Swedish Juniper*)

Suecica (Swedish Juniper), 10'-12'. Very slender with dense foliage of a bluish green shade. Valuable for formal effects.

Tamariscifolia, 1'. A low, dense, trailing type of Juniper, seldom attaining a height of one foot, but several feet in diameter. Foliage handsome grayish green. Excellent for rock work or covering banks.

Virginiana (Red Cedar), 25'-30'. Of upright, conical growth, valuable for formal effects, but varying considerably in shape and the color of its foliage. Very hardy and thrives on light soils.

Virginiana Glauca (Blue Cedar), 15'-20'. Of upright growth but more open and irregular than the Virginiana. Beautiful silvery gray foliage. A very attractive but somewhat rare tree. See cut on page 7.

PINE. Mugho, 6'-8'. Low, spreading growth with dark green needles. Not subject to Blister Rust. Very hardy.

Norway (Red), 60'-70'. A rapid growing tree with long, lustrous, dark green needles. When quite small it is irregular in shape and not as handsome as the White Pine, but becomes a beautiful tree by the time it is 5 or 6 ft. tall. Hardy and not subject to Blister Rust.

Scotch, 30'-40'. A rapid grower, with stout grayish green needles. With age the trees are apt to assume a gnarled, irregular shape that is quite picturesque. Very hardy and not subject to Blister Rust.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). These are handsome small trees that stand shearing well and are particularly adapted to small places and for foundation planting. They should not be planted in places badly exposed to the wind in winter.

Filifera, 15'-20'. Of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, thread-like, and drooping. One of the hardiest of the Retinosporas.

Pisifera, 25'-30'. A rapid growing variety of somewhat irregular shape, with beautiful feathery foliage of a tawny green color.

Pisifera Aurea, 25'-30'. Similar to above but foliage tipped with bright yellow.

Plumosa, 20'-30'. Very handsome, with soft, feathery, light green foliage. One of the best.

Plumosa Aurea, 20'-30'. Similar to the preceding but slower in growth and with beautiful golden tipped foliage.



MUGHO PINE

A G A W A M , M A S S .

Squarrosa, 20'-30'. Of very dense growth, with beautiful foliage of a silvery blue appearance. Less hardy than the others and should be planted only in protected places.



JUNIPER VIRGINIANA GLAUCA

Description on page 6

SPRUCE. Colorado Blue, 50'-70'. Of slow, compact growth, perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations. The foliage of seedling trees varies greatly in color from green to beautiful steel blue or sage color in the finest specimens. Because of these variations, we have classified our Colorado Spruce as follows:

Colorado Green. Dark, lustrous green foliage with practically no trace of blue color.

Colorado Tinted. Slightly tinted blue, but not sufficiently to be included in "blue" class.

Colorado Blue. Includes different shades of blue. We grade each tree of this class separately, pricing each tree according to the size, shape, and color of that particular tree.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Koster's Colorado Blue. These are obtained by grafting. They are all very blue and comprise the finest strain of Blue Spruce.

Norway, 80'-100'. Of rapid growth and symmetrical shape, making a good lawn tree and used also for screens and wind-breaks.



TAXUS. Cuspidata (Japanese Yew), 5'-8'. Although spreading and irregular in its habit of growth, this tree will stand severe shearing and can be kept to almost any desired size. The plant is extremely hardy, with beautiful dark green foliage, and thrives well in the shade as well as in the sun. One of the most desirable evergreens.

Cuspidata capitata, 5'-10'. Like the preceding in foliage, hardiness, and general characteristics. It is upright in growth, however, naturally of somewhat irregular shape, but can be sheared to make a symmetrical cone if desired.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA

Evergreen Shrubs

In addition to the Evergreen Trees we have a number of flowering Evergreen Shrubs, mostly with broad shining leaves, that are very attractive both for foliage and flowers.

Except the Yucca, the shrubs described below do best in partial shade, being especially desirable for foundation planting on the north side of a building. They require an acid soil, and, therefore, should not be enriched with ordinary fertilizers. Lime, in any form, is especially injurious. About the best treatment is to mulch heavily with peat moss or oak leaves, allowing the mulch to remain throughout the year.

DAPHNE. Cneorum, 1'. A dwarf, spreading evergreen plant, with narrow, glossy leaves and small, fragrant pink flowers, produced in abundance in the early summer and continuing more or less throughout the season.

LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*), 5'-7'. The well known Mt. Laurel with large clusters of pale pink or white flowers late in June. Hardy and succeeds in nearly all locations.

LEUCOTHOE. *Catesbaei*, 3'-4'. Drooping, spreading branches, the foliage somewhat resembling the Laurel, and often taking on fine bronze and red shades in the late fall. Flowers small, creamy white, borne in long racemes in early spring. Excellent for planting under other shrubs in the shade.

PIERIS. *Floribunda*, 2'-3'. Dwarf, compact, with small dark green leaves. Small white flowers in dense, upright panicles early in the spring. Very hardy.

RHODODENDRONS. These are the most gorgeous and showy of any of the Evergreen Shrubs, with leaves of beautiful dull green and great clusters of bloom, often 6 inches in diameter, in early June. We list three varieties that are native to the southern Appalachian Mountains and are entirely hardy in this section.

Carolinianum, 3'-5'. This variety has smaller leaves and smaller flower clusters than the other sorts, and is the earliest of any to bloom. Flowers, a beautiful clear pink, produced in great abundance.

Catawbiense, 5'-8'. A free blooming sort with large flower clusters of varying shades of pink often tinted lavender. Very hardy and desirable.

Maximum, 8'-10'. The most rapid growing of the three sorts, blooming 3 or 4 weeks after Catawbiense. Flowers open blush pink, soon changing to white. Does not bloom as young as the other varieties.



RHODODENDRON

Named Hybrids, 6'-12'. These are grafted and can be obtained in various shades of red, pink, purple, lilac, and blush white.

YUCCA. *Filamentosa*, 18''. A low plant with long, stiff, upright leaves and creamy white, waxen, bell-shaped flowers on a stalk 3 to 5 feet high in July. Succeeds in the sandiest soils.

Our Evergreens are freshly dug for each order and carefully handled, thus insuring the best possible conditions for their future growth.

In addition to the ordinary grades, we have, in most varieties, extra size, specimen trees to meet special needs.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

BIRCH. Canoe, or Paper, 50'-60'. A native tree, hardy and of vigorous growth, with very white bark. This is the variety from which the Indians obtained bark to make their canoes.

Cut-leaf Weeping, 30'-40'. A beautiful lawn tree, with deeply cut foliage and silvery white bark. As the tree matures, the branches have a graceful, drooping appearance.

CATALPA. Bungei, 6'-10'. A dwarf form usually grafted on stems five or six feet tall, where it makes a dense, roundish head. Very desirable for its formal effect.

Speciosa, 30'-40'. A rapid growing tree from the West, with large heart-shaped leaves and clusters of small white and purple flowers in June.

CRAB, FLOWERING. Bechtel's, 10'-15'. Double flowers like small roses, of a delicate pink. Fragrant and very free blooming.

Redvein (Niedzwetzkyana), 15'-20'. Deep pink flowers; while the leaves and even the bark have a purplish cast. A larger grower than most Crabs and improves in appearance with age.

Scheideckeri, 10'-15'. The double pink flowers of this variety last a long time and are followed by waxy, yellow fruits.

DOGWOOD. White Flowering (Cornus Florida), 15'-25'. A native tree with large, single white flowers in early spring and brilliantly colored foliage in autumn. Can be grown in shady places.

Pink Flowering (Cornus Florida Rubra), 15'-20'. A choice variety, producing pink flowers.

ELM. American, 80'-100'. The well-known native tree, largely used for street and park planting.

Moline, 80'-100'. A distinct strain of the American Elm, conical in shape as a young tree but more spreading with age.

Siberian, or Chinese (*Ulmus pumila*), 60'-80'. Comparatively new in this section. Claimed

to be of very rapid growth and to do well on wet or dry soils. The leaves are much smaller than those of our native Elm and the top is usually quite dense and bushy.



BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

HORSE CHESTNUT. White, 50'-70'. A handsome, symmetrical tree with large clusters of single white flowers in May. Slow in growth.

JUDAS TREE (Red Bud), 12'-18'. A small growing tree of irregular shape, covered with small, delicate pink blossoms before the leaves appear.

LILAC. Japan Tree, 18'-20'. A small tree producing very large clusters of creamy white flowers late in June. Hardy and desirable.

LINDEN. American (Basswood), 60'-80'. A native tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, producing small white fragrant flowers in June.

MAGNOLIA. *Soulangeana*, 15'-20'. This is probably the best known of the early flowering Magnolias. The flowers are some three inches across, white, shaded pink and purple, and cover the tree in early spring before the leaves appear. The foliage is large, glossy green, and very attractive. Magnolias should not be planted in very exposed places, and the young trees should be protected in winter for the first two or three seasons.

Soulangeana Nigra. Similar to the above but with deeper colored flowers.



NORWAY MAPLE

MAPLE. *Norway*, 50'-70'. A large tree with compact, rounded head and large, handsome deep green foliage. When young the trunk is usually more or less crooked, the crooks disappearing as the tree becomes larger. One of our best shade trees.

Schwedler's (Purple Norway), 40'-60'. A beautiful variety of the Norway Maple, the foliage for several weeks in the spring being of

a bright purplish crimson, changing to a deep bronze green as the season advances.

Silver, 60'-80'. A very rapid grower of irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above and silvery white on the underside. One of the best, if not the best, of rapid growing shade trees.

Sugar or Rock, 50'-75'. Our native hard maple. An upright grower of handsome, symmetrical shape, the foliage turning to gorgeous scarlet, yellow, and crimson in the fall. One of the finest shade trees for street or lawn.

Weir's Cut-leaf, 60'-80'. Of the same class as Silver Maple but with graceful, drooping branches and deeply cut foliage. A rapid grower and should be severely pruned when transplanted and for two or three years thereafter.

Japan, Red Leaf, 6'-8'. Foliage blood red in spring and purplish red all summer. Attractive and beautiful, but should be planted in a sheltered location and given winter protection the first two or three seasons. Does best in the sun.

MOUNTAIN ASH. European, 20'-25'. A handsome tree of medium size, with attractive pinnate foliage and large clusters of bright red berries from August to late November.

MULBERRY. Teas Weeping, 6'-8'. Grafted into stems about five feet high, the branches droop gracefully to the ground. Foliage a beautiful glossy green. We consider this the finest tree of its shape.

OAK. *Pin (Palustris)*, 70'-80'. A good grower of broadly pyramidal shape, the branches drooping slightly below the horizontal. Foliage deeply cut, bright glossy green, changing to red in the fall. A very desirable and valuable lawn tree.

Red, 70'-80'. A native variety with large rich green foliage that turns to purplish crimson in the fall.

PRUNUS. Pissardi, 12'-15'. A small tree of the Plum family, with reddish purple leaves which hold their color through the summer. One of the best of the purple-leaved trees.



PIN OAK

Triloba, 7'-8'. A large shrub or small tree resembling the Flowering Almond but of larger growth.

SALISBURIA. (Ginkgo: Maidenhair Tree), 50'-75'. A tall tree with straight trunk and glossy green leaves, like Maidenhair Fern in shape, though much larger. Very free from insect attacks.

THORN. Paul's Scarlet, 12'-15'. The finest of the Thorns, with clusters of small, double, scarlet flowers in June.

WALNUT. Black, 60'-80'. A native of the middle West; a rapid grower, with handsome foliage, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets.

WILLOW. *Babylonica*, 40'-50'. The old-fashioned Weeping Willow with long, slender, drooping branches. When young this tree is usually crooked, but eventually makes a large and handsome tree. Rapid in growth.

Golden Bark, 25'-30'. A medium sized tree, conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel-leaf, 20'-30'. Of vigorous upright growth with shining laurel-like leaves.

Pussy, 15'-20'. An improved strain of the common "Pussy Willow." Does well in wet or dry soil.

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

ALMOND. Double Pink, 4'-5'. An old-fashioned shrub, with small, double, blush pink flowers covering the branches in May before the leaves appear.

ALTHEA. Double Pink, Purple, Red, and White, 10'-12'. Of upright, symmetrical growth, with flowers resembling a double hollyhock, produced in August and September. This shrub requires a sheltered location and should be protected the first two or three winters.

ARALIA. Five-leaf, 7'-8'. A strong growing, graceful shrub with arching, thorny branches and glossy green foliage. Withstands city smoke and does well in the shade. Excellent for covering rocky banks or slopes.

ARONIA. *Arbutifolia* (Red Chokeberry), 6'-8'. Clusters of small white flowers in May and very ornamental red berries in fall.

AZALEAS. Like Rhododendrons, Azaleas do best in an acid soil and are often used in connection with Rhododendron plantings.

Calendulacea, 5'-7'. This variety is covered in early summer with a profusion of showy blossoms, varying in color, on different bushes, from yellow to deep orange or flame color. It continues in bloom a long time and is one of our most showy and attractive shrubs.

Mollis (Chinese Azalea), 4'-5'. Large clusters of flowers in various shades of orange, red, and yellow. Very showy.

Nudiflora, 6'-8'. Our native bush "Honeysuckle" covered with blush white or pink blossoms in May. A beautiful shrub that thrives in nearly all soils.

Viscosa (Swamp Azalea), 5'-7'. A native shrub, best suited to moist ground. Flowers white, very fragrant, produced in profusion the last of June and first of July.

Yodogawa, 3'-4'. From Korea; double, lavender pink flowers in May, considerably earlier than other varieties.

BARBERRY. *Thunbergii* (Japanese Barberry), 3'-5'. Too well known to need description. Extremely hardy, succeeding in unfavorable locations where other shrubs fail. Well adapted for hedges, massing, or foundation planting.

Red Leaf, 4'-5'. Like the above, except that the foliage is a rich bronzy red, equal in color to the Japan Maples. It should be planted in full sunlight, however, as it does not color up well in the shade.

BAYBERRY. (*Myrica*), 4'-6'. Dark green, fragrant foliage that stays on very late in the fall. Clusters of its waxy white berries are much used for winter bouquets. Does well in dry, sandy soil.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*), 5'-7'. A comparatively new shrub, the center shoots being upright and the side branches of a graceful, drooping habit. The foliage is clean and attractive; the flowers of a delicate shell pink, shaped like a Weigelia blossom, but much smaller, covering the bush in early June. Hardy and a good grower, but does not bloom freely until well established.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Scented Shrub), 6'-8'. An old-fashioned shrub with handsome dark green foliage and chocolate flowers, with a spicy fragrance, in June. Will grow well in partial shade, but should not be planted in exposed locations and should be protected the first one or two winters.

CARAGANA. *Arborescens* (Siberian Pea Tree), 10'-12'. Very hardy, with attractive pinnate foliage and small yellow flowers in June.

CLETHRUM. *Alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper Bush), 4'-5'. A small native shrub, with numerous spikes of small white, fragrant flowers in July. Suitable for moist ground or shady locations.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpus*, red), 4'-5'. A semi-dwarf shrub, covered with clusters of small red berries in the fall. Excellent for holding the soil on steep banks and does well in partial shade.

CORNUS. *Lutea*, 6'-7'. A medium-size shrub of vigorous growth, the bark in winter being bright yellow and very striking. Flat clusters of tiny white flowers in June.



BEAUTY BUSH
(*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*)

Siberica, 8'-10'. Of larger size than *Lutea* and the bark in winter is bright red. Both sorts are very hardy but should be severely pruned as the brightest colored bark is on the new growth.

DEUTZIA. *Gracilis*, 2'-3'. A dwarf variety with sprays of delicate pure white flowers the last of May. Very handsome but requires a sheltered location.

Lemoine, 4'-6'. Similar to *Gracilis* but of larger growth and more hardy.

Pride of Rochester, 8'-10'. Clusters of small double white flowers the last of June and early July.

ELEAGNUS. *Angustifolia* (Russian Olive), 15'-20'. A rapid growing, sometimes spiny shrub, with silvery gray foliage and small yellow, fragrant flowers in June. Hardy in the most exposed locations.

ENKIANTHUS (Red Vein), 6'-10'. Drooping clusters of pale yellow flowers, veined red, in May. Foliage turns scarlet in fall. Requires an acid soil and somewhat sheltered location.

EUONYMOUS. *Alatus*, 9'-10'. Branches singularly marked with cork-like ridges; small red berries; leaves small with beautiful autumn coloring.

Alatus Compacta, 4'-7'. A dwarf form, more bushy and compact than the preceding.

FORSYTHIA. *Fortunei* (Golden Bell), 7'-9'. A rapid grower, covered with yellow bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear.

Intermedia Spectabilis, 6'-8'. Perhaps the best of all the Forsythias. Flowers of a deeper yellow than the other sorts and produced in the greatest profusion.

Suspensa, 4'-6'. A variety with long, slender, drooping branches.

FRINGE. *Purple* (Smoke Bush), 10'-12'. A large shrub with purplish fringe or hair-like flowers during the summer; requires some protection in winter when young.

White, 15'-18'. Has large, open clusters of delicate pure white flowers before the leaves appear. Very handsome.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Chrysantha*, 8'-10'. An upright growing shrub with yellowish flowers, and cardinal red berries in late summer and fall.

Fragrantissima, 6'-8'. Small creamy white, fragrant flowers, very early in the spring. Retains its foliage very late.

Morrowii, 8'-10'. A vigorous, spreading grower, with small white flowers in May, followed in July by bright coral red berries that remain till late fall.

Red Tartarian, 8'-10'. An upright grower with pink flowers in May and light red berries in midsummer.

White Tartarian, 8'-10'. A variety with pure white flowers and red fruit.

HYDRANGEA. *Hills of Snow* (*Arborescens Sterilis*), 4'-5'. A variety with large, slightly rounded clusters of pure white flowers. Blooms from late June to August.

Pee Gee (Hardy Hydrangea), 7'-9'. The old well-known sort. Sold both in bush form and tree shape.

HYPERICUM. *Aureum* (St. John's Wort), 2'-3'. A dense, upright shrub, with golden yellow flowers 1 to 2 inches across in July and August. This variety is entirely hardy.

ILEX. *Verticillata* (Black Alder), 6'-8'. A native shrub with countless scarlet berries lasting till midwinter. Does well on wet ground.

KERRIA. *Double*, 5'-6'. A slender green-barked shrub, with yellow flowers in June and scattering blossoms later. Should be planted in a sheltered place.

LILACS. *Purple and White*, 10'-15'. The old-fashioned American Lilac, popular everywhere.

Dilatata. A recent introduction from Korea. Early, pale to purple lilac.

Josikea, 9'-10'. A rapid growing sort with dark shining leaves and purple flowers after other varieties are gone.

Persian, 9'-10'. Finer foliage than the common; larger clusters of purple flowers and very free blooming.

Villosa, 8'-10'. A very fast grower, with large clusters of pinkish lilac flowers changing to blush white, blooming at same time as *Josikea*.

These last three varieties do not send up suckers like the common lilacs.

LILACS. French Hybrids. These vary in height from 6 to 12 ft., depending on the variety and location. They bloom much younger than the common lilacs and rarely send up suckers in the lawn. We list a few which we consider among the best sorts, but can obtain most of the other varieties if ordered three or four weeks in advance of delivery.

Chas. Joly. Dwarf, dark purplish red. One of the best. Double.

Chas. X. Purple, reddish in the bud. Single.

Ludwig Spaeth. Fine deep purple. Single.

Marie Legraye. Large trusses of pure white flowers. Single.

Mme. Casimir-Perier. Fine, creamy white. Double.

Mme. Lemoine. Large, pure white. One of the very best. Double.

Mrs. Edward Harding. Reddish mauve. Double and fragrant.

Pres. Grevy. Large clusters of pale blue flowers. Double.

Pres. Loubet. Double purple; fragrant.

PHOTINIA. Villosa, 8'-12'. A strong growing shrub with glossy green foliage turning to red in the fall. Flowers small, white, in June, followed by red berries which remain till winter.

POTENTILLA. Fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil), 3'-4'. A bushy shrub with odd grayish green foliage and small yellow flowers produced throughout the summer.

PRIVET. Amoor River, 9'-12'. A very hardy variety that sheds its leaves in November and has small clusters of tiny white flowers in June. Excellent for use as a screen.

California, 8'-10'. The best known of any. Makes a beautiful hedge that remains green till about New Year's, but is liable to kill back in very severe winters.

Ibolium, 8'-10'. A cross between California and Ibota, having the glossy green foliage of the California but more bushy, making a very fine, thick hedge. Entirely hardy.

Ibota, 8'-10'. Spreading, slightly drooping branches; small white, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries. Hardy.

QUINCE. Japan, 4'-6'. Glossy green foliage with occasional thorns. Flowers early in May, usually bright scarlet, but sometimes in shades of pink. Can be trimmed to make a handsome, hardy hedge.

SHADBUSH (*Amelanchier Canadensis*), 12'-15'. A large native shrub, with small white flowers very early in May.

SNOWBALL. See Viburnums.

SNOWBERRY (*Symporicarpus*), 5'-6'. Handsome foliage and small pinkish flowers in June. In autumn the slender branches bend gracefully under a load of white waxy berries. Does well in partial shade.

SPICE BUSH (*Benzoin*), 8'-12'. A native shrub with tiny yellow flowers in March or early April and red berries in October. The leaves and twigs give a spicy odor when crushed. Does well in the shade.

SPIREA. Anthony Waterer, 3'. Dense, bushy growth, covered with flat clusters of tiny red flowers in July and scattered bloom till fall if flowers are not allowed to go to seed.

Froebelli, 4'-5'. Flowers like Anthony Waterer in July and brilliant colored foliage in fall.

Korean (*Trichocarpa*), 5'-6'. A recent introduction, similar to Van Houttei, but about two weeks later, and with larger, broader flower clusters, giving the appearance of a mound of white bloom.

Prunifolia, 6'-8'. A graceful shrub, covered with sprays of small, double white flowers early in May. Formerly called "Bridal Wreath" but that name is now usually applied to Spirea Van Houttei.

Thunbergii, 4'-6'. A medium sized bush, beautiful the entire season with its delicate feathery foliage; tiny white flowers before the leaves appear.

Van Houttei, 7'-8'. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. A very hardy shrub with long, drooping branches loaded with small, rounded clusters of white flowers the last of May and early June.

STEPHANANDRA. Flexuosa, 5'-6'. Valuable for its graceful, drooping branches and handsome cut-leaf foliage. Small white flowers in June. Do not plant in exposed place.

SYRINGA. *Avalanche*, 5'-6'. Semi-dwarf, branches somewhat drooping, covered in June with very fragrant white flowers.

Garland (*Coronarius*), 9'-10'. The old-fashioned sweet Syringa, with pure white flowers in June. Very fragrant.

Golden, 5'-6'. Compact and bushy in growth with handsome golden foliage. Probably the best golden-leaved shrub we have and especially desirable to group with other shrubs.



SYRINGA VIRGINAL

Virginal, 7'-8'. Large semi-double, fragrant white flowers in June, with scattered bloom along through the summer. Very beautiful but should be given a somewhat protected location.

VIBURNUM. *Acerifolium* (Maple-leaved), 4'-5'. Has maple-like leaves, small white flowers, and shining black fruit. Succeeds in dry places and planted under trees.

Americanum (American Cranberry Bush), 8'-9'. An open growing shrub with drooping stems of large red berries lasting through the winter.

Carlesii (Fragrant Viburnum), 4'-5'. Clusters of small delicate blush flowers in early spring, with fragrance resembling that of Trail-ing Arbutus. Should not be planted in very exposed locations.

Cassanoides (Withe-rod), 6'-8'. Small creamy white flowers in June with broad bunches of attractive looking berries in autumn.

Dentatum (Arrow-Wood), 10'-12'. White flowers, followed by crimson berries which turn blue in the fall. Will grow in partial shade and likes moist ground.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree), 15'-18'. Of vigorous growth with large leaves, silvery underneath. White flowers in May. Succeeds on dry limestone soils.

Lentago (Nannyberry), 16'-18'. Almost a small tree. Creamy white fragrant flowers, followed in September with black fruit very good to eat.

Opulus (European Cranberry Bush), 8'-10'. Small white flowers in panicles, producing clusters of large red berries which remain until winter. This bush and the Common Snowball are very subject to attacks by plant lice, which seriously injure the appearance of the foliage.

Opulus nanum, 1'-2'. Very compact; useful for edging. Rarely blooms.

Opulus sterile (Common Snowball), 8'-10'. An old-fashioned shrub, producing clusters of white flowers, resembling snowballs, in May. Very subject to attacks of plant lice.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball), 6'-8'. By far the finest of any of the Snowballs but hard to transplant successfully.

WEIGELIA. *Eva Rathke*, 3'-4'. Of rather irregular shape. Masses of deep crimson flowers in June and scattered bloom from early August to middle of September.

Rosea, 6'-8'. A strong grower, covered in June with bright pink flowers that resemble those of the "swamp honeysuckle."

Variegated, 4'-5'. Compact growth, leaves broadly margined yellowish white. Blush pink flowers.

All the Weigelas should be planted in sheltered locations.

WITCH-HAZEL (*Hamamelis Virginiana*), 10'-12'. The small, queer yellow flowers appear in November after the leaves have fallen. Does best in moist, partly shaded places.

Climbing Vines

ACTINIDIA. A hardy vine from Japan with attractive foliage and fragrant white flowers.

AKEBIA. *Quinata* (Five-leaved Akebia). Small dark green leaves, free from insect attacks; clusters of chocolate purple flowers in May. A very hardy vine that will do well in thick shade and the coldest places.

AMPELOPSIS. *Veitchii* (Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy). Used more than any other vine for covering brick, stone, or stucco walls.

BITTERSWEET. *American*. A hardy native vine with glossy leaves and clusters of red and orange berries in fall. Does well in shade.

Japanese. Handsome foliage with crimson berries in the fall and winter.

CLEMATIS. These vines require a rich soil and sunny location. The large flowering sorts are rather weak growers and require the best of care to succeed. When young, the vines die to the ground in winter, but, as they become older, the main stalks live through.

Henrii. Large creamy white flowers; mid-summer.

Jackmanii. Large purple flowers; June to August.

Mme. Edward Andre. Large; the nearest red of any.

Paniculata. A vigorous grower with an abundance of handsome dark green foliage. The small fragrant flowers are pure white, star-shaped, covering the vine in September. Very free from insects.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Very hardy with large leaves, 6 to 10 inches across, and small pipe-shaped flowers. Makes a dense shade and is rarely troubled by insects.

EUONYMOUS. *Radicans*. An evergreen vine of slow growth with small dark green leaves. Clings to the wall like Ivy.

Rad. Carrieri. A stronger grower than Radicans with larger glossy leaves and much more rapid growth. Half bush and half vine in manner of growth. Will cling to a wall or can be trained as a low evergreen hedge as a border for walks.

Rad. Variegata. Like the above but with handsome variegated foliage.

Vegetus. Has much larger leaves and red berries, resembling Bittersweet, in fall and winter. Excellent also as an evergreen ground cover, or at the border of Evergreen or Rhododendron plantings.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix Baltica*). A recent introduction said to be much hardier than the ordinary English Ivy.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Hall's Japan*. Strong grower, nearly evergreen, pure white flowers changing to buff. Very fragrant. Blooms from June to October.

Japan Gold Leaf. Foliage thickly veined and netted with yellow. Has very few flowers.

TRUMPET VINE. A strong grower with clusters of large red and yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. Should be planted in a sheltered location.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. The native woodbine or ivy. Very hardy and of rapid growth.

WISTERIA. *Purple*. A hardy, rapid growing vine with long clusters of lilac blue flowers in May. Often takes several years before it begins to bloom.

White. White flowers; vine not quite so hardy.

Roses

There are several thousand named varieties of Roses. From this great number we have selected a list of varieties that appear best adapted to general cultivation in this section. They are divided into several classes.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are sorts that bloom freely in June and have more or less flowers at intervals until cold weather, the amount of bloom depending on the variety and very largely, also, on the care given the bushes. Always pick off the seed balls that follow the flowers. Winter protection is not absolutely necessary for this class, except in exposed places, but it is very desirable.

Capt. Hayward. Very large; bright carmine crimson; very showy and a free bloomer.

Clio. Large; delicate blush pink; beautiful in bud and open flower. A mass of bloom in June.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, large, full, and fragrant; a strong grower and desirable sort.

Frau Karl Druschki. Large; beautiful pure waxy white. Vigorous in growth and very free blooming; the best hardy white rose.

General Jacqueminot (Gen. Jack). Large; crimson, fragrant; well known and very popular.

Geo. Arends. Large; clear soft pink; a beautiful, fragrant, free-blooming rose.

Henry Nevard. New. Velvety scarlet, full, very fragrant, and blooms over a long period. Claimed to be the best red hybrid perpetual.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, resembling Gen. Jacqueminot, but more double. A free bloomer and fragrant.

Mme. Albert Barbier. New. Outer petals cream, tawny yellow center. Claimed to be very beautiful and the most continuous flowering of any hybrid perpetual.

Mrs. John Laing. Large flowers; soft, delicate pink; beautiful buds. Very fragrant and free blooming, and a vigorous grower. Should be in every collection.

Mrs. Sherman Crawford. Color a beautiful shade of pink; very free blooming.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Good size, deep velvety crimson; one of the best very dark roses. Requires good care.

Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). Color ranging from pale yellow to reddish gold. Flowers of good size, double, and very fragrant. A beautiful rose but not a strong grower and requires good care.

Ulrich Bruner. Brilliant cherry red, large and full. A vigorous grower and very satisfactory sort.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These are a cross between Hybrid Perpetual and the tender Tea Roses. They are not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals and should be carefully protected in winter by banking up well with earth, and, in exposed places, covering the earth with straw, leaves, or evergreen boughs.

As a rule the bushes do not grow as large as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but produce many more flowers. Some varieties are almost continuously in bloom until heavy frost. Because of their beauty, fragrance, and long blooming period, the Hybrid Teas are the most popular class of bush roses in this section. New sorts are constantly being introduced and we can often furnish varieties not given in our list.

Betty Uprichard. Comes highly recommended; pink with copper pink on outside of petals. Healthy, vigorous, free blooming, and holds its color well.

Briarcliff. A sport of Columbia, claimed to be better in every respect. Silvery rose pink, fragrant, and lasting a long time after cutting.

Chas. K. Douglas. Crimson scarlet with long, pointed buds; slightly fragrant. Healthy, vigorous, and free blooming.

Chas. P. Kilham. Coral red, shaded orange pink. Very double and a profuse bloomer. Of Mme. Edw. Herriot type, but claimed to be much superior.

Dame Edith Helen. Very large; double clear pink; beautiful in bud and flower and delightfully sweet scented. Flowers on stout stems, lasting well after cutting.

Double White Killarney. A pure white form of Killarney, somewhat more double than the tvne.

Duchess of Wellington. Large, semi-double, light yellow, with beautiful buds. Fragrant.

Edith Nellie Perkins. New. Long pointed buds cream and blush on outside, salmon pink on inside. Fine for cutting. Very fragrant and very hardy.

E. G. Hill. New. Deep crimson, very double and fragrant. Well recommended.

Eldorado. Clear golden yellow, deeper in color than most yellow roses. Double with crinkly petals and somewhat fragrant; at its best in early fall.

Etoile de France. Full, fragrant crimson flowers with bright cerise center. A vigorous grower and free flowering.

Etoile de Hollande. "The almost faultless Red Rose." "The leading Red Rose of the world." "The finest dark Red Rose for general purposes." Quotations from three prominent rose growers of the United States. Very fragrant and a free bloomer; the bush strong and healthy.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium sized, crimson scarlet, fragrant flowers produced in great profusion from June until heavy frost. Not very good for cutting. Bush hardy and a very strong grower, requiring plenty of room. Should be only lightly pruned.

Joanna Hill. New. "A glorified Mrs. Aaron Ward." Especially fine for cutting.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Almost pure white; beautiful in bud and flower and very fragrant.

Lady Alice Stanley. Outside of petals coral rose; inside, pale flesh pink. A hardy, strong growing, fragrant sort that is almost constantly in bloom.

Lady Ursula. Pale pink, slightly fragrant flowers, remarkably free blooming. A hardy, strong growing bush, requiring plenty of room.

Margaret McGredy. Large, double, beautiful orange red blossoms. Hardy and very free blooming.

Miss Cynthia Forde. An old stand-by; brilliant double pink, fragrant flowers, freely produced. Hardy and dependable.

Mme. Butterfly. A seedling of Ophelia; fine, light pink, fragrant, and blooms freely.

Mme. Edward Herriot (Daily Mail). Medium size, semi-double; color, coral red, shaded with salmon and terra cotta when open. Very striking and popular.

Mme. Jules Bouche. One of the finest white roses, shaded light blush at the center. A strong, healthy plant producing an abundance of fragrant flowers.

Mme. Leon Pain. Another old stand-by. Large, light pink, fragrant. Hardy and very free flowering.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A small rose, yellow in the bud, showing delicate pink when open. Fragrant and wonderfully free blooming. Bush rather dwarf.

Mrs. Chas. Bell. A sport from Radiance, equal in all respects but light shell pink in color.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Large, deep lemon yellow. Of Sou. de Claudius Pernet type, but plant is more vigorous and healthy and blooms more freely.

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem. Recently introduced. Orange and apricot buds, opening brownish yellow with deeper veins. Most beautiful when half open. Fragrant and free blooming.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Large flowers of clear deep pink with lighter shading. A free flowering, moderately fragrant sort that succeeds well in nearly all locations.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Petals flesh pink on the inside, deep pink on the outside. Moderately fragrant with abundance of bloom. Hardy and healthy.

Padre. Copper scarlet, semi-double flowers of the style of Mme. Edward Herriot but deeper color and with better stems.

Pink Beauty. Large, light pink, of Radiance type, and remarkably free flowering.

Radiance. One of our very finest roses, popular with all. Large, beautiful silvery pink, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance on long stems. Bush a vigorous, upright grower.

Red Radiance. A sport of Radiance and similar to it, except the color which is rosy red.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Large copper red buds, opening into large, fragrant yellow flowers, stained copper on the outside. One of our best and most popular roses.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Large, light buff yellow with pleasing perfume. Bush hardy and productive.

Vaterland. New. Described as "Flower large, blood-red with copper reflexes, an unusual color, fading but little; fragrant. Vigorous, healthy grower with leathery foliage."

Ville de Paris. Medium size, double, bright yellow flowers that hold their color well. Slightly fragrant. Foliage remarkably healthy.

Willowmere. One of our most beautiful roses; large, shrimp pink, with lovely buds and flowers though without fragrance. The best substitute for Los Angeles.

CLIMBING ROSES

Most of the Climbing Roses are hardy in any ordinary location and can be planted in either fall or spring. They can be naturally divided into two classes: The "Rambler" type, producing large, compact clusters of small roses which bloom in July; and the "Large-flowered" type, the flowers of which are like bush roses and are often excellent for cutting. This class blooms in June, nearly finishing by the time the "Ramblers" begin.

RAMBLER TYPE OF CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. Large single flowers of brilliant pink with white eye and yellow stamens. A beautiful rose. Belongs with the Rambler type though it is larger and blooms earlier than most of that class.

Crimson Rambler. Too well known to need description.

Dorothy Perkins. Double shell pink flowers; small glossy green foliage. Plants of the Dorothy Perkins class are the hardiest and strongest growing of any of our climbing roses.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers a shade lighter than Crimson Rambler.

Hiawatha. Belongs to the Dorothy Perkins class. Single bright crimson flowers with white at base of petals and numerous yellow stamens.

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschon). Flowers varying from clear pink to nearly white on the same cluster; blooms earlier and flowers larger than most of this class. Bush almost thornless.

White Dorothy Perkins. Just what the name implies.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLIMBING ROSES

Blaze. (Plant Patent No. 10.) First introduced for the season of 1933. Best described as an "Everblooming Paul's Scarlet Climber." Declared to be as hardy and vigorous in growth as the Paul's Scarlet, with the same wonderful coloring and profusion of bloom, but the blooming period extends from June to October after the manner of the best hybrid tea roses.

Climbing American Beauty. Large, double, fragrant flowers, opening bright carmine and changing to pink. Moderate grower and very profuse bloomer.

Dr. Huey. Medium size, semi-double flowers of deep crimson maroon, by far the darkest of any of our climbing roses.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Large, semi-double blooms of pale pink, lovely both in bud and the open flower and fine for cutting. The foliage is a glossy, waxy green, beautiful even without the flowers. Mid-season.

Jacotte. Large orange yellow flowers, tinted copper red; semi-double, moderately fragrant, and borne in clusters. Should be planted in a sheltered location.

Mary Wallace. Large, clear pink, somewhat fragrant flowers, beautiful both in bud and open flower. A very desirable rose.

Mme. Staechelin. Of recent introduction. Buds crimson, opening into very large, fragrant blooms of pale pink. An excellent cut flower variety.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Medium-size flowers of brilliant, dazzling scarlet, very beautiful and holding color to the end, whether on the bush or as a cut flower. Begins very early and has a long period of bloom.

Primrose. New; canary yellow and said to hold its color when fully open. Claimed to be the best yellow climber. We would not plant this in a very exposed location.

DWARF POLYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Roses of this class make dwarf, bushy plants that, with proper care, bloom abundantly from June until stopped by heavy frost. The flowers are individually small, produced in large clusters, and are especially desirable for bedding purposes.

Chatillon. Clear pink, semi-double flowers in huge clusters. One of the best.

Ideal. Deep scarlet red; small flowers in large clusters.

Katherine Zeimet. Pure white, double, slightly fragrant flowers in large, loose clusters. One of the best.

Lady Reading. Bright, light red, in large clusters, slightly perfumed.

RUGOSA AND RUGOSA HYBRID ROSES

These are of Japanese origin and are noted for their hardiness and vigorous growth together with their comparative freedom from insects and disease. Most of them are quite thorny.

Conrad F. Meyer. Beautiful silvery rose, fragrant flowers, very early, and with scattered blossoms later in the summer. A very strong grower and should be given plenty of room.

F. J. Grootendorst. A cross between Rosa Rugosa and Baby Rambler. Flowers are small, fringed, bright red, in clusters, produced until frost. The plant is bushy and strong growing with handsome dark green foliage and very hardy.

Pink Grootendorst. Like the above, except the color is shell pink and the flowers a little larger.

Both the Grootendorst roses are excellent to use in shrubbery borders to furnish bloom in late summer and early fall.

Rugosa, Red. Single light red or pink flowers from June till September, followed by large, showy berries of rosy red. Bush of large size with handsome dark green foliage, seldom troubled by insect attacks. Valuable for groups and hedges.

Rugosa, White. A variety with pure white flowers.

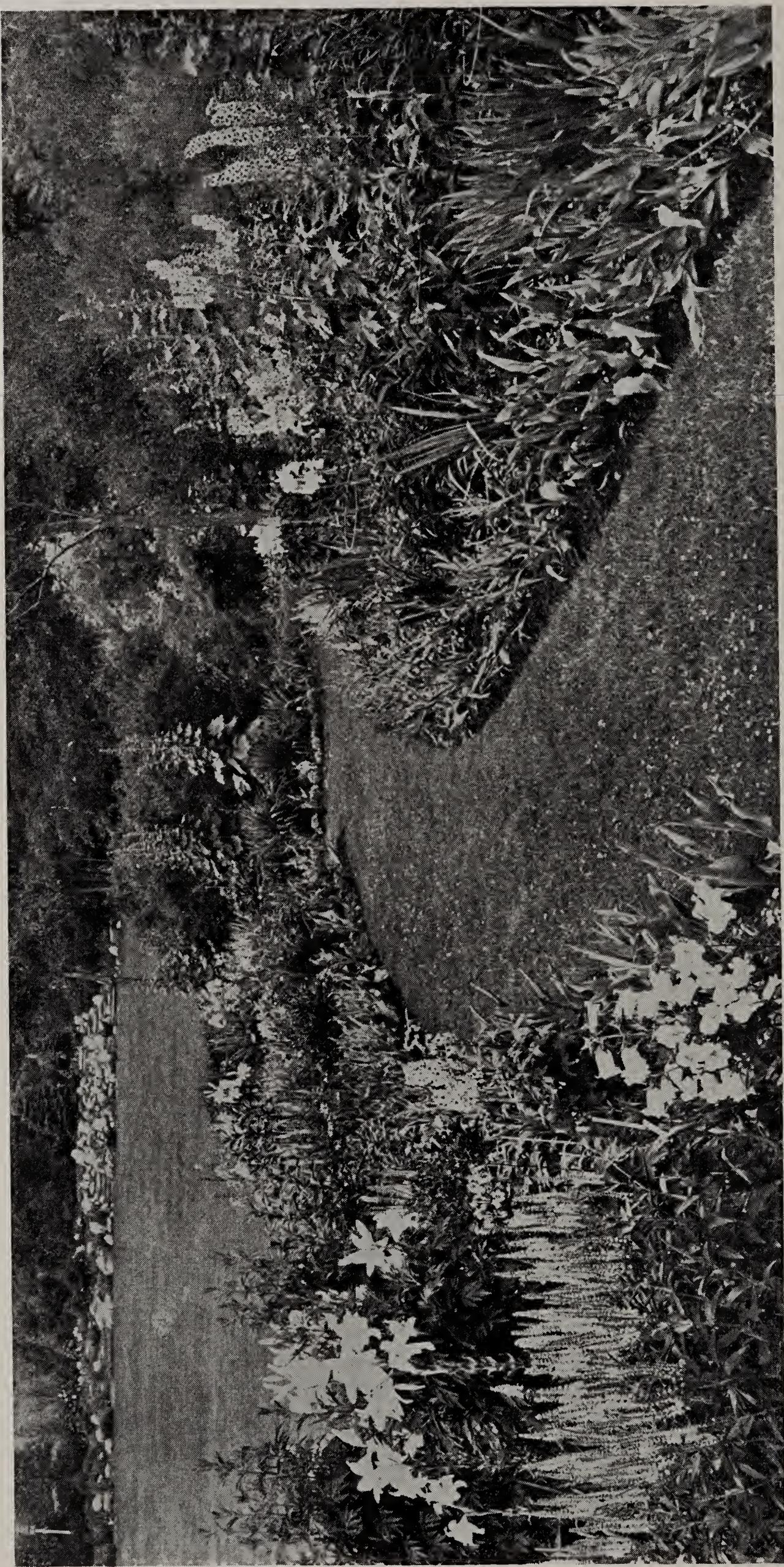
MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Crested Moss. Beautiful deep pink buds covered with an abundance of moss. Fragrant; blooms in June only.

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, bright yellow, fragrant flowers, covering the large bushes early in the season. A vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow. Medium size, double, bright yellow flowers early in June. Hardy and desirable.

Rosa Hugonis. A very hardy variety which grows in a bushy, shrub-like form to a height of about six feet. The slender, drooping branches are covered very early in the summer with a mass of single light yellow roses about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, making a beautiful mound of bloom. Valuable also for its small, handsome foliage as well as for its flowers.



The old-fashioned Perennial garden is being developed into new beauty

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

The past few years have seen a great increase in the demand for this class of plants. Their great variety and beauty, and the value of many of them for cut flowers, together with the long blooming period of some kinds, make them deservedly popular. This list includes some of the best for this section, but many other varieties can be furnished if desired.

Varieties marked with a (*) are suitable for rock gardens.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). **Boule de Neige**, 18"-24". Small, double white flowers in profusion from June to September. Valuable for cutting.

Millefolium Rubrum, 18"-24". Tiny red flowers in flat clusters, blooming in July and continuing until fall if not allowed to go to seed.

ACONITUM (Monkshood). **Autumnale**, 3'-4'. Long spikes of deep blue flowers. September.

Fischeri, 2'. Large dark blue flowers. September.

Napellus, 3'-4'. Early; bright blue flowers in July and August.

AGROSTEMMA. Coronaria (Mullein Pink), 2'. Small bright pink flowers on long stems in June and July.

***AJUGA. Reptans** (Bugle Plant), 5"-6". Spikes of small blue flowers in May.

***ALYSSUM. Saxatile**, 12". Silvery foliage; compact clusters of small yellow flowers in early spring.

ANEMONE (Windflower). **Hupehensis**, 1'-2'. Single pale mauve pink flowers, from early August till frost.

***Pulsatilla** (Pasque Flower), 1'. Flowers varying from lilac to purple. May.

***Pulsatilla Rubra**, 1'. A beautiful dark red variety.

Whirlwind, 2'-3'. Semi-double, white. September and October.

ANTHEMIS. Tinctoria (Golden Marguerite), 2'. Yellow daisy-like flowers from June to September. Fine for cutting.

AQUELEGIA (Columbine), 2'-3'. Attractive, long-spurred flowers in various colors, blooming in May and June.



AQUELEGIA
(*Columbine*)

Canadensis. A native sort with scarlet and yellow flowers.

Chrysantha. Golden yellow, fragrant, blooming for a long period.

Coerulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine). Dwarf; blue and white flowers.

Long-spurred Hybrids. A choice strain with extra long spurs, in many beautiful shades. Mixed colors only.

***ARABIS. Alpina** (Rock Cress), 6". Clusters of small pure white flowers in May.

ASTERS (Hardy). These are showy perennials with masses of single daisy-like flowers blooming in early fall unless otherwise noted.

**Alpinus* (Rock Aster), 9". Showy blue flowers in early summer.

Novae Angliae, 3'-4'. Large violet purple flowers.

Novae Angliae Rosea, 3'-4'. Handsome rose pink. This and the preceding are excellent for massing.

Novae Angliae Rosea Superba, 3'-4'. Deeper color than the preceding; almost red; profuse bloomer.

ASTILBE. *Japonica* (*Spirea Japonica*), 1'-2'. Plumpy spikes of small pure white flowers in June. Fine for cutting.

Japonica Rubra. A variety with delicate pink flowers.

BLUE BIRD FLOWER. See *Veronica*.

BOLTONIA. *Asteroides*, 5'-7'. Pure white flowers like small daisies in September.

Latisquama, 4'. A variety with pinkish lavender flowers.

Latisquama Nana, 2'. Dwarf with pink flowers.

BUDDLEIA. *Magnifica* (Butterfly Bush), 4'-5'. Often classed as a shrub but usually dies to the ground each winter in this section. Has long spikes of fragrant, rosy lilac flowers, excellent for cutting, from August until heavy frost. Very attractive to butterflies when in bloom; hence the name.

Alternifolia. A new and distinct type more hardy than the other sorts and often growing as a shrub in sheltered locations. Flowers lilac purple, in compact, rounded clusters, in late summer and well into the fall.

CAMPANULA. **Carpatica* (Carpathian Harebell), 8"-10". Blue flowers, large for so small a plant. July and August.

Medium Calycanthema (Canterbury Bells), 2'-3'. This is the "Cup and Saucer" variety and comes in blue, pink, and white. In flower the last of June and July. These are biennials, blooming but a single season, and should be planted each year.

Persicifolia, Blue, 2'-3'. Deep blue, bell-shaped flowers, along a tall flower spike. June and July.

**Rotundifolia* (Blue Bells of Scotland), 1'. Small bell-shaped flowers, on wiry stems, 12"-15" tall, June to September.

CASSIA. *Marilandica*, 5'-6'. Bright yellow flowers. July to September. Attractive and showy.

CENTAUREA. *Macrocephala* (Globe Centaurea), 3'. Large, thistle-like yellow flowers. July and August.

Montana (Cornflower), 18"-24". Bluish violet flowers in July and August.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. *Korean*, 18"-24". Single daisy-like flowers in September and October. Very hardy.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley), 6"-8". Graceful sprays of small pure white, fragrant flowers in May. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

COREOPSIS, 2'. Flowers like a large pure yellow daisy; in bloom throughout the summer. Fine for cutting.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur) *Belladonna*, 3'. Pale blue shades with a long blooming period.

Bellamosum, 3'. Like the above in deep blue shade.

Imperial Hybrids, 4'-5'. A very choice strain from Oregon; colors mixed but largely of light shades.

Wrexham Hybrids, 4'-5'. A choice English strain with tall spikes of beautiful large flowers in all shades of blue and purple.

DIANTHUS. *Barbatus* (Sweet William), 12'-18". A popular, very fragrant flower, coming in various shades of maroon, crimson, pink, white, and variegated, in June and July.

**Deltoides* (Maiden Pink), 6". Small delicate pink flowers in June and July.

**Latifolius* (Dianthus, Red), 8"-12". A hybrid Sweet William with clusters of fiery crimson flowers in spring and again in late summer.

**Plumarius* (Garden Pink). Single, 10"-12". Foliage sage green or gray, remaining green all winter. Flowers from white to crimson, usually prettily marked and variegated, with spicy fragrance. Mixed colors only. May and June.

***Plumarius.** Double Pink and Double White, 10"-12". Double, very fragrant flowers, much like a small carnation.

DICENTRA. **Eximia* (Fringed Bleeding Heart), 1'-2'. Fern-like foliage and drooping racemes of curious rose-colored flowers. In bloom most of the summer.

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart), 2'. Bears long, graceful racemes of pink heart-shaped flowers very early in the spring.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). *Giant Shirley*, 3'-4'. A choice strain, with long spikes of trumpet-shaped flowers in June, in shades of white, pink, and purple. Mixed colors only.

ELSHOLTZIA. *Stauntoni*, 3'-5'. Small reddish purple flowers in slender spikes 4" to 8" long. Valuable for its lateness as it does not begin to bloom until September. The leaves have a minty odor. Like the Buddleia, this is more of a shrub, farther south, but it usually dies to the ground in this section and should be lightly mulched in the winter.

EUPATORIUM. *Coelestinum* (Mist Flower), 2'. Heads of small, misty flowers of delicate heliotrope purple on wiry stems. August to October.

FUNKIA. *Media picta* (Variegated), 1'. Leaves striped with white; much used as a border plant. Very hardy.

Subcordata (White Day Lily), 15". Waxy white, fragrant flowers, 4" to 6" long, in July and August.

GAILLARDIA. *Grandiflora* (Blanket Flower), 18"-24". Large daisy-like flowers with brownish center, surrounded by a broad band of red, with petals tipped yellow. Fine for cutting. June to October.

GYPSOPHILLA. *Bristol Fairy*, 2'-3'. Pure white, double flowers, much larger than the common sort, followed by scattering bloom through the summer.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath), 2'-3'. The well-known mist-like flower, blooming in mid-summer.

HELENIUM. *Autumnale*, 4'-5'. Large heads of golden yellow flowers in August and September.

Riverton Gem, 4'-5'. Yellow flowers, changing to red.

Rubrum, 4'-5'. Bright terra-cotta flowers in fall. Very striking.

HELIOPSIS (Ox-eye), 3'-4'. Daisy-like flowers of deep golden yellow, on good stems for cutting. Produced freely from July until fall. Very hardy.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Flava* (Yellow Day Lily), 2'-3'. Very fragrant yellow lilies in May and June. A very hardy, beautiful, old-fashioned plant.

Fulva, 1'-2'. Orange yellow flowers in spring.

Thunbergii, 3'-4'. Like *Flava*, but taller and blooming several weeks in July and August.

***HEUCHERA.** *Sanguinea* (Coral Bells), 12"-18". A slender-stemmed plant with clusters of tiny crimson bells throughout the summer.

HIBISCUS (Mallow), 3'-4'. Strong growing, upright plants, with mammoth single flowers, often 4" to 6" across, in late summer. Pink, red, and white.

HOLLYHOCKS. Double, 5'-8'. Large double flowers on tall stalks in midsummer. Colors are White, Yellow, Maroon, and various shades of Pink and Red.

***IBERIS.** *Sempervirens* (Evergreen Candytuft), 1'. Low, spreading habit; small pure white flowers completely covering the plant in spring.

IRIS, GERMAN. These well-known plants are of easiest cultivation, very hardy, and produce an abundance of flowers in early summer that are fine for cutting. In the descriptions S refers to the standards or upright part in the center of the flower, while F refers to the falls, the large, drooping petals.

Albert Victor. S, soft blue; F, lavender; large and beautiful.

Alcazar. S, light violet; F, deep purple bronze.

Ambassadeur. S, bronze; F, reddish violet. One of the largest and most beautiful of Iris.

Archevique. S and F, deep purple, velvety violet.

Athene. Fine, waxy white.

Aurea. S and F, clear, deep golden yellow.

Caprice. Rosy pink. One of the best of its color.

Col. Candelot. S bronze, overlaid reddish lavender; F, velvety crimson purple with white at base. Not a large flower but shading well towards red.

Dalila. S, pale flesh; F, rich purple. Very distinct.

E. H. Jenkins. Fine, large blue.

Eldorado. Bronze, heliotrope, and violet. Very striking combination but hard to describe.

L. A. Williamson. Beautiful shadings of violet with markings of yellow. A very fine, tall variety.

Lorely. S, light yellow; F, blue with cream border.

Mlle. Almira. Sky blue; large and fine.

Mme. Chereau. S and F, white, frilled azure blue; fine.

Monsignor. S, pale violet; F, velvety purple. A very free bloomer.

Mother of Pearl. S and F, pale bluish lavender with faint creamy undertone. Flowers are large and plant a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Neubronner. The deepest yellow we have seen.

Pallida Dalmatica. Clear lavender blue. A tall, very fine variety.

Pocahontas. S and F, white, bordered pale blue.

Prospero. S, pale lavender; F, deep violet purple; tall and beautiful.

Quaker Lady. S, smoky lavender; F, ageratum blue and old gold.

Queen Caterina. A large flower of pale lavender violet, similar to Mother of Pearl.

Queen of May. Light lilac pink.

Seminole. S, dark violet rose; F, rich velvety crimson. Perhaps the nearest red of any and a very striking variety.

Shekinah. S and F, pale lemon yellow.

Sindjka. Rich lavender and buff; tall.

Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple.

Walhalla. S, light blue; F, violet purple, edged light blue. Free bloomer.

White Knight. Almost pure white; late; slightly fragrant.

IRIS, JAPANESE. Very large, rather flat flowers, purple and white, and in various shades and combinations of those colors. Considered the finest class of Iris, blooming the last of June and July. While they like a well-drained soil, they should be given plenty of water.

Gold Bound. Six petals; large, pure white with yellow center.

Idjumi-no-sawa. Six petals, white with blue veinings and purple standards.

King Edward VII. Three petals, large; rich royal purple.

Koki-no-iro. Six petals, purple, with white standards; tall, large, and fine. Very free bloomer.

Shippo. Three petals; light ground, heavily shaded, and veined violet purple; distinct and handsome.

Uji-sawa. Three petals, white, lightly veined purple, with violet standards.

Waku-hotei. Six petals, white veined blue, with deep purple standards.

IRIS, SIBERIAN. Blue, 2'. Three petals, with yellow center, blooming soon after German Iris. Very hardy.

Snow Queen. Like the above, with white petals.

LATHYRUS. *Latifolius* (Perennial Pea), 4'. Large clusters of pea-like flowers but without fragrance. Requires trellis or some support. Colors, Pink and White. July and August.

***LAVENDER.** Sweet, 12"-18". The true Sweet Lavender. Gray green foliage; small, fragrant blue flowers. Needs winter protection.

LIATRIS. *Pycnostachya* (Kansas Gayfeather), 3'-5'. Long, dense spikes of tiny purple flowers. July and August.

Spicata (Spike Gayfeather), 2'-3'. Similar to the above but not as rank a grower. See cut on page 27.

***LINUM.** *Perenne* (Perennial Flax), 18". A bushy plant with blue flowers, May to August.

LOBELIA. *Cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower), 2'-3'. Cardinal red blossoms on tall spikes in August and September. Best in moist soil.

LUPINUS (Lupines), 2'-3'. Spikes of pea-shaped flowers in various colors, June and July. Thrives in partial shade and with a lime fertilizer.

LYCHNIS. *Chalcedonia* (Lamp Flower), 2'-3'. Terminal heads of brilliant orange scarlet flowers in June and July.

Viscaria Splendens, 18''. Loose sprays of carmine or bright pink flowers in June.

MONARDA (Bergamot), 3'. Aromatic foliage; deep scarlet flowers, June to August.

***OENOTHERA.** *Missouriensis*, 10''. Large bright yellow flowers, June to August.

Youngii, 18''. Bright yellow flowers in June and July.



LIATRIS SPICATA

Description on page 26

PACHYSANDRA. *Terminalis* (Japanese Spurge), 8''. A low, trailing plant with glossy evergreen foliage. Of easy culture and valuable as a ground cover, since it will grow in shade as well as sun and thrive where other ground covers fail.

PAEONIAS. These old-fashioned plants are still popular favorites. They are very hardy and of easy cultivation, but do best in a fairly sunny, well-drained location. Care should be taken not to plant them too deep; one or two inches of earth above the top of the roots is enough. The following are excellent varieties.

Albatre. Large, globular white; fragrant. A very desirable sort.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh color, changing to white; large and fragrant. One of the best.

Chas. Verdier. Very large, deep rose, fading to pink; free bloomer; late.

Couronne d'Or. Large, very full, ball-shaped flowers; white, fragrant; one of the finest; late.

Delachii. Double deep crimson. A fine late variety.

Felix Crousse. Bright fiery red; slightly fragrant; very striking and handsome.

Festiva Maxima. Very large; pure white except for carmine streaks in the center. Early and fragrant. One of the best and most popular.

Fragrantissima. Outside petals clear rose; inner petals lighter shade. Early.

Jeanne d'Arc. Center composed of small light yellow petals surrounded by a single row of large light pink petals. Early and fragrant.

Karl Rosenfield. Very large and double; dark crimson. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Lady Bramwell. Compact, cream center with large outer petals of light pink.

La Tulipe. Light, lilac white; outer petals striped crimson; fragrant and free blooming. Late.

Louis Van Houtte. Large and full, double, deep crimson. One of the best red paeonias.

Messonier. Medium size; brilliant purple red; fragrant.

Marie Jaquin. Very large, semi-double; blush white; the open center filled with yellow stamens like a water lily.

Mons. Jules Elie. A very large and beautiful pink variety; early and fragrant.

Officinalis Rubra. Very early; deep crimson; the old-fashioned red paeonia.

Papaviflora. White, barely tinted cream. Early.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Large, compact, and fragrant; deep carmine or crimson. Very late.

Rubra Triumphans. Dark crimson. Early mid-season.

Triumph du Nord. Large, clear pink, very fine.

PENTSTEMON. *Torreyii*, 2'-3'. Tall, loose spikes of small scarlet flowers in July. Will continue to bloom if the flowers are cut freely.

PHLOX. These are among the most popular of hardy Perennials. By selecting different varieties, they can be had in bloom from late June until frost. In height, they vary from 18" or 2' for some of the dwarf kinds to 4' for tall-growing sorts.

Abyssinia. Purplish lilac; very fragrant.

Antonin Mercier. Large; light lilac with white center.

Astrild. Brilliant carmine with deeper center.

B. Compte. Deep, rich red; large and striking. One of the very best.

Blue Hills. Claimed to be one of the nearest to blue.

Commander. Crimson red with darker eye; holds color exceptionally well.

Count Zeppelin. White, carmine center; large flower.

Debs. Fiery crimson; claimed to be the finest red Phlox.

Dr. Charcot. Purple and white with deep reddish purple center. Distinct and handsome.

Ethel Pritchard. New; described as a beautiful mauve pink; very large individual flowers in immense trusses.

Ferd. Cortez. Bright red with darker center.

French Special. Beautiful clear pink.

Homeland. Scarlet and orange red; very brilliant and striking.

Independence. Pure white; early and tall.

Johnson's Favorite. Light salmon pink with red eye.

Jules Sandeau. Large clusters of pure pink flowers. Very dwarf.

Le Mahdi. Violet purple, changing to red in the middle of the day. Dwarf.

Miss Lingard (White Swan). Long clusters of white flowers with pink eye and glossy green foliage. Very early.

Miss Verbloom. A new Phlox of the type of Miss Lingard, with shining, glossy leaves and flowers of soft pink.

Mrs. Milly von Hoboken. New; large soft pink flowers on long spikes.

Queen. Large; pure white; a tall, strong growing variety. Late and one of the best.

Rhinelander. Beautiful salmon pink with red eye.

Richard Wallace. White with violet carmine center; tall.

Robinson. A fine pink variety.

R. P. Struthers. Large, deep pink, with crimson eye.

Thor. Deep salmon pink with crimson eye.

Wm. C. Egan. Very large flowers of a delicate soft pink.

***PHLOX. *Divaricata Canadensis*, 10".** Fragrant lavender flowers on single stems in May.

***Subulata (Moss Pink), 3"-6".** Moss-like foliage, green throughout the year, covered with flowers in early spring. Colors are Lilac, Pink, and White.

PHYSOSTEGIA. *Virginiana* (False Dragon-head), 3'. Strong spikes of tubular-shaped, delicate pink flowers in midsummer.

Virginiana Alba. The same with white flowers.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower), 2'-3'. Handsome star- or bell-shaped flowers, about 2" across; blue or white, blooming in July and August. Hardy and desirable.

POLEMONIUM. *Humile* (Jacob's Ladder), 15"-18". Finely-cut foliage with sky blue bell-shaped flowers in June.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil). *Nepalensis*, 1'-2'. A bushy plant with purple red flowers in July and August.

***Tridentata**, 1'. Small clusters of white flowers, June to August. Fine for dry banks and rockeries.

PYRETHRUM. *Roseum*, 1'-2'. Flowers resembling a daisy in shape and manner of growth, the flowers coming in white and shades of pink and red. Mixed colors only. May and June.

RUDBECKIA. *Newmanii*, 2'. Large orange yellow flowers, good for cutting. July to October.

Purpurea (Purple Cone Flower), 3'-4'. Purple red petals, slightly drooping, with cone-shaped center. July and August.

***SEDUM**. *Acre* (Golden Moss), 2"-3". Has the appearance of light green moss; covered with tiny yellow flowers in May and June.

***Kamtschaticum** (Orange Stonecrop), 6"-8". Moss-like, evergreen foliage, with golden yellow flowers in July and August.

Sieboldi, 6". Broad bluish gray foliage, margined pink, with rose pink flowers in August and September.

Spectabilis (Stonecrop), 15". Foliage thick and rubbery; flowers pale rose, in large, flat cymes in early fall.

Spectabilis Brilliant, 15". A variety with bright pink flowers.

SHASTA DAISY, 2'-3'. Very large white daisies in bloom from July to September.

SPIREA. *Aruncus* (Goat's Beard), 3'-4'. Long feathery plumes of white flowers in June.

Palmata, 3'. Broad clusters of deep pink flowers in June and July.

STATICE. *Latifolia* (Sea Lavender), 18". Large, loose panicles of tiny blue flowers in July, giving a very delicate and graceful appearance.

STOKESIA. *Cyanea*, 18". A large, double blue flower with delicate, narrow petals. Mid-summer.

THALICTRUM (Columbine Meadowrue), 2'-3'. Finely-cut foliage with heads of creamy white feathery flowers in June and July.

THERMOPSIS, 3'-4'. Tall spikes of bright yellow flowers, resembling Lupines in shape. June and July.

VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope), 3'-4'. Trusses of light pink flowers, delicately fragrant, in June.

VERONICA. *Longifolia Subsessilis* (Blue Bird Flower), 2'. Deep green foliage and slender spikes of deep Yale-blue flowers in late summer. One of the best blue perennials.



BLUE BIRD FLOWER
(*Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis*)

VINCA. *Minor* (Myrtle). A creeping plant with handsome evergreen foliage and bright blue flowers in spring. Very hardy and will grow in shady places.

VIOLA. *Cornuta* (Tufted Pansies), 6". Low, spreading plants, producing pansy-like flowers from May to November. Blue, White, Yellow.

Bulbs

We offer a limited list, comprising some of the more desirable flowering bulbs that are suited to this section.

HARDY LILIES. These are best planted in a Perennial border where the ground around the bulbs is shaded by the foliage of the Perennials.

Candidum (Madonna Lily), 2'-3'. Pure white, very fragrant flowers in June. Plant in September.

Regale (Regal Lily), 2'-3'. Large, white, with golden yellow center and pink shadings on outerside of petals. A beautiful, very fragrant variety and one of the easiest to grow. Blooms in July, just following the Madonna Lily.

Speciosum Album, 2'-3'. Large pure white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Plant Speciosum lilies in spring.

Speciosum Rubrum, 3'. Light pink, shading to white at edge of petals, with crimson stripe through each petal and numerous deep pink dots. Fragrant. August and September.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily), 3'-4'. Bright red or orange with purplish spots. August.

Tigrinum flore-pleno. Double Tiger Lily.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS. These popular flowers are of easy growth and do well in partial shade, such as the border of shrubbery plantings. They should be planted in early fall and do not need to be re-set for several years. We list a few varieties that seem to give general satisfaction.

Emperor. Large, clear yellow, with long yellow trumpet. One of the best.

Queen Victoria. Large, long yellow trumpet with white perianth.

Von Sion, Double. Large, double yellow; fragrant; the most popular double yellow.

Poeticus Ornatus. A medium size, fragrant white Narcissus with a small yellow cup. Late.

TULIPS and CROCUS. We usually import from Holland an assortment of the best varieties of Darwin Tulips and also Crocus. These we sell either in separate varieties or in special mixture. A list of the different varieties will be gladly furnished on application.

Fruit Department

APPLE TREES

Standard trees, 5' to 7' high. Plant 30' to 35' apart each way. Dwarf trees, 3' to 4' high. Plant 15' to 18' apart each way. Varieties marked with a (*) can usually be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early McIntosh. A new apple of McIntosh type, ripening in August.

Golden Sweet. Medium size, rather dry but of good quality and very productive. Middle and last of August.

***Red Astrachan.** Large, bright red, excellent for cooking, productive. Very early.

***Yellow Transparent.** Good size, slightly acid; bears very young. First of August.

FALL VARIETIES

Cortland. A seedling of McIntosh, closely resembling it in appearance and flavor but ripening a little later and keeping several weeks longer.

***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow; fine for eating or cooking. October and November.

***McIntosh Red.** Medium to large; bright red and very handsome; slightly acid and of the finest quality. More in demand than any other apple in this section. September to December.

Red Gravenstein. Large, acid, fine quality, and productive. Identical with the well-known Gravenstein, except for the color, which is a brighter red and very handsome. September and October.

***Wealthy.** Medium size, red streaked; good quality, somewhat tart; bears very young and produces enormous crops. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Baldwin.** Large, red, acid, very productive; one of the best known apples for home use or market. November to April.

***Delicious.** Large, oblong shape, streaked red and yellow, of mild flavor. One of the best

winter apples for eating, but not sour enough to make a good cooking apple.

Gilliflower (Sheepnose). The old-fashioned variety; dark red, oblong shape; has a peculiar flavor that no other apple possesses. Mid-winter.

***King.** Very large, red striped, good quality, and a more regular bearer than many kinds. November to February.

Orleans. Of the Delicious type but said to be larger and a better keeper. Flavor mild but could hardly be classed as a sweet apple.

Red Spy. Combines the large size and fine quality of that old stand-by, Northern Spy, with a skin of solid, bright red color, which is far more attractive than the old Spy. Is slow in coming into bearing.

***R. I. Greening.** Large, light green, excellent for eating or cooking, productive. Mid-winter.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size, fine grained, sub-acid. A late keeper and one of the finest eating apples for late winter and spring.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson, very handsome. October and November.

Transcendent. Large, striped, very productive; the best in quality. September.

PEAR TREES

Standard trees, 5' to 7' high. Plant 18' to 20' apart.

Dwarf trees, 2½' to 4' high. Plant 10' to 15' apart.

Varieties marked with a star (*) can usually be furnished in dwarf form.

***Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow, good quality, and productive. November to January.

***Bartlett.** Large, yellow; juicy and high flavored; productive; the most popular sort grown. September.

Bosc. Large, long, and slender; smooth russet skin; of the very finest quality but slow in coming into bearing. October and November.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow, very handsome, fine quality, but not a good keeper; tree a rapid grower and very productive; ripens ahead of Bartlett.

Gorham. Originated at the New York State Experiment Station. Described as resembling Bartlett in size, shape, and color, but ripening two weeks later and keeping a month later than Bartlett. Juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, very spicy, and fine quality; tree a slow grower but bears young. Last half of September.

Sheldon. Medium size, round, russet, thick skin but very juicy and of fine quality. October.

Wilder. Medium size, yellow, good quality; very early, ripening about the first of August.

CHERRY TREES

SWEET VARIETIES

Trees 5' to 7' high. Plant about 25' apart.

Black Tartarian. Very large, juicy, rich, and fine quality. First of July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow with firm flesh, and productive. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large; dark color; flesh firm, solid, and fine flavored. First of July.

Windsor. Very large, dark color, fine quality, and productive. Mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and good. Last of June.

SOUR VARIETIES

Trees 4' to 6' high. Plant 15' to 20' apart.

Early Richmond. Medium size, red, excellent for cooking; trees hardy and very productive. Last of June.

English Morello. Large; dark red; very late.

Large Montmorency. Large; acid; ten days later than Early Richmond.

PLUM TREES

Trees 5' to 7' high. Plant 15' to 20' apart.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

The Japanese plums are much less troubled with black knot and curculio than the older or European sorts. As a rule the trees are very productive and bear young, but are not as long lived as the European sorts.

Abundance. Good size; red and yellow; sweet and very juicy. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, and bears very young. Last half of August.

Burbank. Large, red, firm fleshed and sweet; tree a strong, spreading grower and enormously productive. Ripens just after Abundance, and like that variety, bears when very young.

Red June. Medium size, bright red; fair quality; tree a moderate grower and productive. Very early.

Santa Rosa. Large, crimson with blue bloom; flesh red in color, juicy, and delicious; tree vigorous grower and productive; season, early. Claimed to be, in many respects, the finest of the Japanese Plums.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

German Prune. Good size, purple. Of good quality and very popular for canning. Very productive. September.

Hall. New. Described as a large and handsome plum of good quality. Claimed to be one of the best of the new plums sent out by the New York State Experiment Station.

Lombard. Medium size; red with purple shading; sweet and good; bears young and heavy crops. First half of September.

Yellow Egg. Large, golden yellow, somewhat acid; excellent for cooking. August.

PEACH TREES

Trees 4' to 6' high. Plant 15' to 18' apart.

Belle of Georgia. Large, white with red cheek; flesh firm, of fine quality, good for home use or market; an abundant and reliable bearer, but fruit is inclined to drop as soon as ripe. Freestone. Early September.

Carman. Large; pale yellow skin; flesh white, of excellent quality; productive. Middle of August.

Crawford Early. Medium size, yellow, freestone; fine quality and good bearer. An old variety that is still popular. First of September.

Crawford Late. Very large, yellow, good quality; moderately productive; fine for canning. Last of September.

Cumberland. Originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station. Medium size, white, almost freestone, and of good quality. Early, ripening a few days before Carman. Tree hardy, good grower, and productive.

Elberta. Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow; of only fair quality for eating, but one of the best sorts for canning. A very heavy and reliable bearer and probably grown for market more than any other variety. Middle of September.

Golden Jubilee. Another Peach from the New Jersey Experiment Station. Yellow, freestone; similar to Elberta in appearance; slightly smaller in size but fully equal to it in quality; ripening about with Cumberland. Does best in a well-drained soil. A very promising early yellow freestone peach.

J. H. Hale. Very large, similar to Elberta but nearly a week earlier. Should be planted with other varieties near by to secure best crops.

Stump the World. A fine, late white peach of large size and excellent quality.

QUINCE BUSHES

Bushes 3' to 4' high. Plant 10' to 12' apart.

Champion. Very large, greenish yellow; fine quality and cooks soft; an early and abundant bearer. Ripens last of October, being improved by a good frost, and keeps till January. A very valuable sort.

Orange. Large, round, yellow, the old well-known sort. September.

MULBERRY TREES

Russian. Tree very hardy and a vigorous grower. Fruit small, black, sweet, much relished by birds.

GRAPE-VINES

Plant 8' to 10' apart.

BLACK SORTS

Concord. Good size and quality; very productive; best known of any. Last of September.

Fredonia. New, large, of good quality, ripening two weeks before Worden. Vine hardy, vigorous, and productive. Claimed to be the best early black grape.

Moore's Early. A seedling of Concord; of large size and good quality; vine a strong grower, fairly productive. A desirable early sort. First of September.

Worden. Another Concord seedling but a few days earlier; good quality, strong grower, and heavy bearer.

RED SORTS

Brighton. Medium size; fine, sweet flavor; a moderate grower and productive; excellent. Mid-season.

Caco. Large size and fine quality; a strong grower and heavy bearer; medium early.

GREEN OR WHITE SORTS

Green Mountain. Small size but superior quality and very early. Vine a moderate grower only, but hardy and productive.

Niagara. One of the best known white grapes; of good size and quality and a heavy bearer. Latter half of September.

Ontario. New; a seedling of Green Mountain but of somewhat larger size and ripens a few days earlier. Of the finest quality and unexcelled as a very early grape for home use.

Portland. Another very early white grape as large as Niagara and fully equal to it in quality. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive. Excellent for market or home use.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

The sale of these bushes is so hedged about with restrictions, on account of their part in the spread of the White Pine Blister Rust, that we have discontinued growing them.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4' apart in rows 7' apart.

Eldorado. Large, jet black, of fine quality. Hardy and very productive.

Mersereau. Large, glossy black, sweet and good, with no hard core. Productive and extremely hardy. Adapted to heavy soils.

Snyder. Good size, sweet, very productive and hardy; a reliable sort, especially adapted to light soils.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3' apart in rows 6' apart.

Cumberland. Large, glossy black with small seeds; good quality, productive. Mid-season.

Plum Farmer. Large, black, good flavor; strong grower and heavy bearer. A popular early black cap.

Columbian. Very large, purplish red, with a peculiar flavor of its own, much liked by some, and fine for canning. Bush not suckering from the roots, but growing like the black sorts; very productive.

Chief. A new, early red raspberry, originated by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It is a seedling of the Latham and resembles that popular variety in many respects, but is ten to twelve days earlier in ripening. Without doubt the best early red raspberry.

Latham. A native of Minnesota. Berries large, deep red, good quality, and firm flesh, carrying well to market. Canes very hardy, strong growing, and enormously productive.

Beyond all question the leading market variety for this section. Mid-season to late.

St. Regis. Of the so-called "Everbearing" class. Fruit of medium size and only fair quality, but desirable for family use because of the berries produced in September.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow, fine flavor; grows like the red sorts. Valuable for home use but not for market.

RHUBARB

Hawk's Champagne. A new variety, large and fine.

Linnaeus. Large, early, and tender; a first-class sort.

ASPARAGUS

Plant 18" apart in rows 2' apart for garden culture, but with rows 4' apart for field culture.

Washington. This new Asparagus is the result of careful seed selection for a series of years by some of the best plant breeders in the United States Department of Agriculture. It is believed that a strain of Asparagus has now been obtained that is practically rust proof and that is very productive of large, early shoots of the finest quality.

The Washington has practically superseded the older sorts of Asparagus, and we are now offering only this one variety. We grow our plants from the choicest strain (Mary Washington re-selected) of pedigreed seed, and they should give the best of results.

PLANTS THAT DO WELL IN THE SHADE

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Douglas Fir
Hemlock
Juniper Communis

Taxus Cuspidata
Leucothoe Catesbaei

Mt. Laurel
Pieris Floribunda
Rhododendrons

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, and Vines

Dogwood, White Flowering
Dogwood, Pink Flowering
Judas Tree
Aralia, Five-leaf
Aronia Arbutifolia
Azalea Nudiflora
Azalea Viscosa
Calycanthus

Clethra
Coralberry
Honeysuckle, Fragrantissima
Honeysuckle, Morrowii
Shad Bush
Snowberry
Spice Bush

Syringa
Viburnum Acerifolium
Viburnum Dentatum
Viburnum Lentago
White Fringe
Witch Hazel
Akebia Vine
Bittersweet

Perennials

Aconitum
Ajuga Reptans
Bleeding Heart
Columbine

Foxglove
Heuchera
Iberis Sempervirens
Lychnis Chalcedonia

Platycodon
Polemonium
Vinca
Viola

PLANTS THAT DO WELL IN MOIST OR WET GROUND

Trees and Shrubs

American Arbor Vitae
Hemlock
White Pine
American Elm
Pin Oak
Willows

Aronia Arbutifolia
Azalea Nudiflora
Azalea Viscosa
Calycanthus
Clethra

Ilex Verticillata
Potentilla Fruticosa
Spice Bush
Viburnum Cassanoides
Viburnum Dentatum
Viburnum Lentago

Perennials

Aster, Novae-Angliae
Boltonia Latisquama
Helenium Autumnale

Hemerocallis
Hibiscus
Iris, Japanese
Iris, Siberian

Liatrus Spicata
Lobelia Cardinalis
Physostegia Virginiana

PLANTS THAT DO WELL IN DRY GROUND

Evergreens

Juniper Communis
Juniper Sabina

Juniper Virginiana
Mugho Pine

Norway Pine
Scotch Pine

Shrubs

Aralia, Five-leaf
Coralberry

Snowberry

Viburnum Acerifolium
Viburnum Lantana

Perennials

Achillea, Boule de Neige
Anthemis Tinctoria
Aquelegia Canadensis
Aquelegia Chrysantha

Aster Alpinus
Dianthus (Sweet William)
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
Iberis Sempervirens
Liatris Pycnostachya

Lupines
Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink)
Platycodon
Sedum

Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Etc.

Every season, of late years, we have had inquiries for Grass Seed for lawns. That we might be in a position to supply this demand with seed of the highest quality, we arranged with O. M. Scott & Sons Co., of Marysville, Ohio, who are widely known Specialists in lawn Grass Seed, to sell their seed. In doing this we believe we are able to offer seed that is unsurpassed in quality and purity.

We intend to keep on hand during the season for seeding a supply of the following:

Scott's "Regular Mixture."

Scott's "Mixture for Sandy Soils."

Scott's "Shade Mixture."

Allow 4 pounds per 1,000 square feet for new seeding and about half that amount in re-seeding old lawns.

O. M. Scott & Sons Co. also make a high-

grade fertilizer, "Scott's Turf Builder," designed especially as a lawn dressing.

Our prices for the Grass Seed and Turf Builder are the same as the regular retail prices charged by O. M. Scott & Sons Co.

FERTILIZERS

During the spring we keep on hand a supply of Bone Meal, and also a brand of Commercial Fertilizer suitable for general garden use and around trees, shrubs, etc.

GRANULATED PEAT

The use of imported granulated peat, both as a surface mulch and for mixing with the top soil, is constantly increasing. We keep a supply on hand in spring and fall when it is most used.

A Few Spraying Hints

Soft-bodied insects, like the aphis or plant lice, that suck the juice of the leaves and tender shoots must be destroyed by some spray that kills by contact. We have found nothing better than Black Leaf 40 with a little ivory soap added to help spread the spray. Of course, this must touch the insects to be effective.

Insects that eat the leaves can be killed by poison sprayed on the foliage. Arsenate of lead is effectual and safe, as it does not burn the foliage. The usual proportion is about 1 pound Arsenate to 25 gallons of water, but for Rose Bugs and Asparagus worms the solution must be much stronger, about 1 pound arsenate to 6 or 7 gallons of water.

Scale Insects, like San Jose Scale and Oyster Shell Scale. Spray in November or March with lime sulphur or one of the miscible oils.

Fungous Diseases. Bordeaux Mixture or some form of sulphur are standard remedies for most fungous diseases, but Bordeaux should not

be used on Sweet Cherry, Japanese Plum, or Peach trees.

Apple Worms and Apple Scab. Spray as soon as blossoms fall with Bordeaux Mixture, adding arsenate of lead at the rate of 1 pound to 25 gallons of water. Repeat in about three weeks, and later, with Bordeaux or lime sulphur if troubled with scab.

Currant Worms; Green Worms on Rose Bushes. Dust with hellebore as soon as worms appear.

Mildew on Roses or Other Plants. At first appearance spray with Bordeaux Mixture or dust with powdered sulphur.

To Prevent Plum Rot. Thin the fruit so it does not touch, and destroy all the dried "mummies" after harvest. Spray in March, before the buds swell, with 1 pound blue vitriol to 25 gallons water, and twice in July with 1 pound sulphite of potassium to 32 gallons of water.

